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## **Estimating China's Foreign Aid: 2017-2018 Preliminary Figures<sup>1</sup>**

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This paper presents revised and updated estimates of net and gross disbursements of China's foreign aid from 2001 to 2018. Such estimates can provide a proxy indicator of official development assistance (ODA) as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). As the DAC introduced a new reporting system in 2019, called the “grant equivalent system” as the standard for measuring ODA, with the publication of preliminary 2018 ODA (OECD 2019a), China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis is also estimated for 2017 and 2018. The results are compared with the net ODA flows and ODA on a grant equivalent basis of major DAC member countries and emerging providers of development cooperation that report to the DAC. The methodology used for this estimation is provided in the Annex.

China's net foreign aid is estimated to have increased significantly from US\$4.9 billion in 2014 to US\$6.0 billion in 2015. This is mainly attributed to China's contribution to the paid-in capital for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).<sup>3</sup> A subsequent slight decrease from 2015 to US\$5.8 billion in 2016 was mainly due to fluctuating exchange rates, with the Chinese renminbi (RMB) depreciating against the US dollar. In 2017, net foreign aid increased steadily to US\$6.1 billion, followed by another increase in 2018 to US\$6.4 billion (Figure 1 & Table 1), mainly due to the increase in grants and interest-free loans.

Looking at the figures in detail, after the decline over three consecutive years from 2012 to 2015, the grant and interest-free loan components of bilateral foreign aid steadily increased after 2016, reaching their highest level of US\$3.3 billion in 2018. Chinese government concessional loans (concessional loans) decreased from

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<sup>3</sup> The increase in multilateral aid in 2015 was mainly due to China's contributions to the AIIB starting from that year. In 2017, DAC agreed that contributions to the AIIB qualify as ODA (OECD 2019c). China is providing US\$29.8 billion as its initial subscription to the authorized capital stock of the AIIB. Of the total authorized capital stock, 20% is paid-in, while the remainder is callable. The paid-in capital is to be paid in five annual installments of approximately US\$1.2 billion, of which 85% (US\$1.0 billion) is counted as ODA under the DAC rules (Kitano 2018a).

2014 to 2017, while in 2018 they were kept at the 2017 level. Multilateral foreign aid increased slightly from US\$1.5 billion in 2016 to US\$1.6 billion in 2017, then somewhat decreased to US\$1.5 billion in 2018. The share of grants and interest-free loans increased significantly from 38% in 2016 to 51% in 2018, while the share of concessional loans decreased from 36% in 2016 to 26% in 2018.

The significant increase in the disbursement of grants and interest-free loans in 2017 and 2018 is attributable to accelerating implementation of projects (Ministry of Commerce 2018, 2019). A series of regulatory documents was issued by Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) as part of foreign aid reform, such as the Measures for Administration of Foreign Aid Complete Plant Projects in 2015, and these may have contributed to the acceleration of preparation and implementation of foreign aid projects.

The number of ministries and relevant organizations that receive foreign aid budget allocations increased significantly from 15 in 2016 to 29 in 2018 (Annex Table 2). This is partly due to the activation of the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) Special Fund announced by China in 2016. The LMC Special Fund has been allocated to a number of ministries such as the Ministry of Emergency Management (MEM) and the State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC).

The decrease in multilateral foreign aid from 2017 to 2018 might be attributable to the need to adjust the timing of assessed payments for Peace Keeping Operations (PKO) to the UN (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2019).

Gross foreign aid also increased steadily from US\$6.4 billion in 2016 to US\$6.7 billion in 2017, and US\$7.2 billion in 2018 (Figure 2 & Table 2). The difference between net foreign aid and gross foreign aid in the same year has gradually become larger due to the increase in the repayment of concessional loans (Annex Table 1).

As a reference point, the net and gross disbursements of preferential buyer's credits are estimated to have totaled US\$8.1 billion and US\$8.9 billion, respectively, in 2016, which were much larger than the net and gross foreign aid flows in the same year. However, the amounts declined significantly to US\$6.5 billion and US\$7.3 billion in 2017, then increased again to US\$7.9 billion and US\$8.9 billion in 2018, respectively (Figures 1 & 2 and Tables 1 & 2). Preferential buyer's credits, also called preferential export buyer's credits, are in US dollars with preferential conditions similar to the terms of concessional loans.

The grant equivalent system introduced by the DAC assesses the level of concessionality of concessional loans based on discount rates differentiated by income group (OECD 2019b). China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis is estimated at US\$5.3 billion in 2017 and US\$5.7 billion in 2018 (Figure 3 & Table 3), which is lower than the amounts for net foreign aid of US\$6.1 billion in 2017 and US\$6.4 billion in 2018. Regarding preferential buyer's credits, the estimated figure on a grant equivalent basis is US\$3.9 billion in

2018, which is significantly lower than that provided on a net disbursement basis (US\$7.9 billion). Since the loan conditions of concessional loans and preferential buyer's credits are not highly concessional, and repayment amounts of those loans and credits are still relatively small, the "gift portion" of the loans calculated based on DAC's grant equivalent methodology is smaller than the net disbursement basis.

In terms of RMB, net and gross disbursements increased for four consecutive years from 2014 to 2018 (Figures 4 & 5 and Tables 4 & 5).

When compared with the ODA flows of the top nine DAC member countries – plus Korea as a member country in East Asia – and the top two emerging providers that reported to the DAC in 2018, Turkey and UAE, China was ranked at number 7, next to Turkey in terms of net disbursements, while China was ranked at number 8, next to Sweden on a grant equivalent basis (Figures 6 & 7).

## Annex

### *Process of estimation*

China's foreign aid, in this paper, is defined as the sum of (1) grants and interest-free loans by the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), (2) grants managed by other ministries responsible for foreign aid, (3) scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education (MOE) to students from other developing countries, (4) interest subsidies on concessional loans, which are deducted from the total amount of aid, (5) concessional loans managed by the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) as bilateral foreign aid, and (6) subscriptions and contributions to ODA-eligible international organizations as multilateral foreign aid. In addition to those items, (7) the administration cost of the China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA), China's new aid agency, is included in bilateral foreign aid.

Revised and updated figures of net and gross disbursements of China's foreign aid from 2001 to 2018 are estimated. The following process is used while also drawing upon previous work (Kitano & Harada 2016, 2014; Kitano 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2018d, 2017, 2016, 2014). Figures on a grant equivalent basis are also estimated for 2017 and 2018 based on DAC's methodology (OECD 2019a, 2019b).

Annex Table 1 shows the breakdown of bilateral grants and interest-free loans consisting of the following seven figures (from (1) to (7)):

#### (1) Grants and interest-free loans by MOFCOM

The foreign aid expenditure data between 2010 and 2018 were obtained from the final accounts on public budget expenditure from MOFCOM. Figures between 2001 and 2009 were derived based on the assumption that 90% of the final accounts of the central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid was implemented by MOFCOM (Kitano 2016).

#### (2) Grants managed by other ministries and relevant organizations

Annex Table 2 shows the ministry level data for MOFCOM as well as other 28 ministries and relevant organizations responsible for foreign aid. These include the National Health Commission (NHC), which has jurisdiction over Chinese medical teams working abroad. The institutional reform of the State Council approved by the National People's Congress in March 2018 was reflected in this paper. Figures from 2010 to 2018 were obtained from the foreign aid expenditure in the final accounts of the respective ministries. I assumed that, from 2001 to 2009, grants for other ministries comprised 3% of the final accounts of central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid through back calculation from 2010 (Kitano 2016).

### (3) Scholarships

Based on the ODA definition, scholarships to foreign students from developing countries are counted as aid. In 2009 China extended scholarships to 18,245 foreign students who studied in China (China Education Yearbook Editorial 2011, 440). In the same year, it extended scholarships to 11,185 students from other developing countries (Information Office of the State Council 2011). Using these numbers, I assumed that the ratio of foreign students with scholarships from developing countries among all foreign students is 61.3%. This ratio is used to identify the total expenditure for scholarships for foreign students studying in China from other developing countries as foreign aid from 2007 to 2018. The average ratio of scholarships for foreign students from other developing countries divided by the final accounts of central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid, which was 2% between 2007 and 2008, was used to estimate the figures from 2001 to 2006 (Kitano 2018a).

### (4) Interest subsidies on concessional loans

According to the 2014 White Paper on China's foreign aid (Information Office of the State Council, 2014), the difference between the lending rate of concessional loans and the RMB benchmark loan interest rate for loans with more than 5 years of repayment period, promulgated by the People's Bank of China, is to be subsidized by the government. Since this subsidy is an internal transfer, it must be deducted from total amount of foreign aid. Interest subsidies on concessional loans were estimated by assuming that one-third of the interest rate difference between the lending rate of concessional loans and the RMB benchmark loan interest rate has been subsidized by the government (Kitano 2016). Loan conditions for concessional loans are assumed at an interest rate of 2.5% and a 15-year repayment period with a 5-year grace period from 2001 to 2010; and an interest rate of 2.0% and a 20-year repayment period with a 7-year grace period from 2011 to 2018. The same conditions are assumed for preferential buyer's credits.

### (5) Concessional loans and preferential buyer's credits

Published net and gross disbursement, as well as repayment data for concessional loans and preferential buyer's credits by China Eximbank between 2004 and 2014 (except for 2009) from the Almanac of China's Finance and Banking reports, are used for each year. Figures between 2001 and 2003 were derived from Kitano (2016) while those in 2009 were estimated by using the data in 2008 and 2010 from the above-mentioned reports. Outstanding amounts of concessional loans and preferential buyer's credits from 2015 to 2016 were inferred from a graph in Export-Import Bank of China (2017) (Kitano 2018a). Outstanding amounts of concessional loans and preferential buyer's credits from 2017 to 2018 were inferred from outstanding amounts of "International cooperation loans" in China Eximbank's annual reports (Annex Table 3). "International cooperation loans" are a loan facility provided to foreign country governments, financial institutions, and companies with sovereign guarantee, or to Chinese companies for overseas contracting

projects. I assumed that concessional loans and preferential buyer's credits are included in this loan facility. Subsequently, net disbursement and repayment amount as well as gross disbursement figures were estimated.

To estimate concessional loans and preferential buyer's credits on a grant equivalent basis, I assume that the share of interest-free loans in the grant and interest-free loan components is 18% while that of grants is 82% based on the actual cumulative figures between 2012 and 2014 (Information Office of the State Council. 2014). I also assume that the share of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and other Low Income Countries (LICs), Lower Middle Income Countries (LMICs), and Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) as 100.0%, 0.0%, 0.0% for interest-free loans, 51.1%, 31.2%, and 17.7% for concessional loans, and 31.1%, 51.2%, 17.7% for preferential buyer's credits, respectively, by modifying the actual share of 61.1%, 21.2%, and 17.7% (including other countries) in cumulative foreign aid between 2012 and 2014 (Information Office of the State Council. 2014).<sup>4</sup>

(6) Subscriptions and contributions to ODA-eligible international organizations as multilateral foreign aid  
Multilateral foreign aid is defined as the cumulative amount of expenditure by ministries and relevant organizations with a budget for international organizations. It is adjusted by the DAC-defined coefficients for core contributions. I have selected 24 ministries (13 ministries are shown in Annex Table 4) out of 52 to verify China's annual contributions to international organizations from 2010 to 2018 based on publicly available documents such as the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) Financial Statistics (Annex Table 5) as well as annual reports for each organization. The sum of the annual contributions derived for each respective counter ministry (Annex Table 6) are compared with each ministry's final accounts of public budget expenditure for international organizations. The amount of multilateral foreign

<sup>4</sup> The definition of ODA is stated in OECD (2019b) as follows:

*ODA flows are defined as those flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions that are:*

*i. provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and*  
*ii. each transaction of which:*

*a) is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and*

*b) is concessional in character. In DAC statistics, this implies a grant element of at least:*

*·45% in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LDCs and other LICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 9 per cent).*

*·15% in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of LMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 7 per cent).*

*·10% in the case of bilateral loans to the official sector of UMICs (calculated at a rate of discount of 6 per cent).*

*·10% in the case of loans to multilateral institutions (calculated at a rate of discount of 5 per cent for global institutions and multilateral development banks, and 6 per cent for other organizations, including sub-regional organizations).*

*The ODA grant equivalent measure is calculated for ODA flows, as defined above. For loans to the official sector which pass the tests for ODA scoring [conditions i) and ii) above], the grant equivalent recorded as ODA is obtained by multiplying the annual disbursements on the loan by the loan's grant element as calculated at the time of the commitment.*

aid is calculated for each ministry using the coefficients in the DAC List of ODA-eligible international organizations (OECD 2019c). As for the other 28 ministries, I assumed that the coefficient for core and non-core contributions is 20%. The figures from 2001 to 2009 were derived from Kitano (2016).

#### (7) Administration cost of CIDCA

As part of the institutional reform of the State Council, a new aid policy-making institution, the CIDCA was inaugurated in April 2018. However, implementation functions and the foreign aid budget basically remain the same as before. MOFCOM and other ministries are responsible for implementation of foreign aid and foreign aid budget are appropriated to those ministries. As CIDCA's administration cost is identified (China International Development Cooperation Agency 2019), based on the DAC rule, it is counted as part of China's foreign aid in 2018 (Annex Table 1).

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(All websites in the references were accessed on September 20, 2019, apart from those noted).

Figure 1 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid

US\$ billion

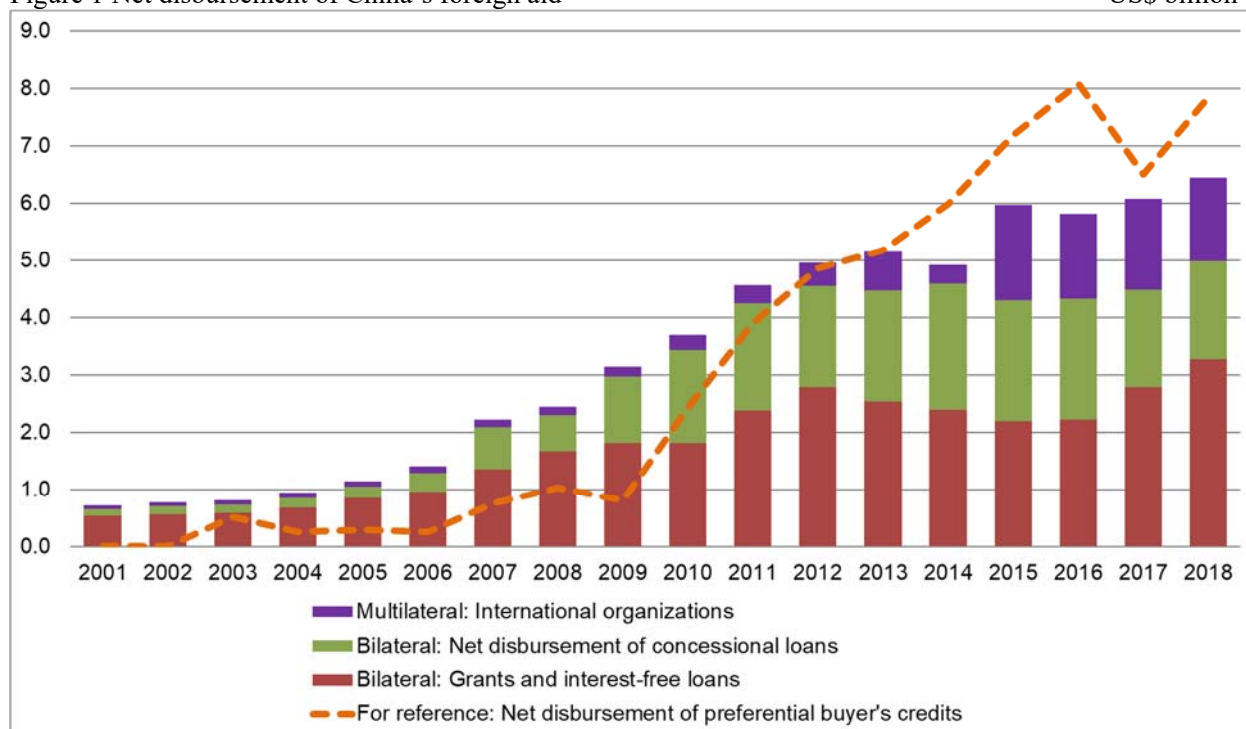


Table 1: Net disbursement of China's foreign aid

US\$ billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Net disbursement of concessional loans	Bilateral: Net foreign aid	Multilateral: International organizations	Total: Net foreign aid	For reference: Net disbursement of preferential buyer's credits	Ex-change rate (RMB/US\$)
2001	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7		8.277
2002	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8		8.277
2003	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5	8.277
2004	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	8.277
2005	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.3	8.194
2006	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	7.973
2007	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.1	2.2	0.8	7.608
2008	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.2	2.5	1.0	6.949
2009	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.2	3.1	0.8	6.831
2010	1.8	1.6	3.4	0.3	3.7	2.4	6.770
2011	2.4	1.9	4.3	0.3	4.6	3.9	6.461
2012	2.8	1.8	4.6	0.4	5.0	4.9	6.312
2013	2.5	1.9	4.5	0.7	5.2	5.2	6.196
2014	2.4	2.2	4.6	0.3	4.9	6.0	6.143
2015	2.2	2.1	4.3	1.7	6.0	7.2	6.227
2016	2.2	2.1	4.3	1.5	5.8	8.1	6.644
2017	2.8	1.7	4.5	1.6	6.1	6.5	6.759
2018	3.3	1.7	5.0	1.5	6.4	7.9	6.616

Share percentage						
2013	49%	37%	87%	13%	100%	100%
2014	49%	45%	93%	7%	100%	122%
2015	37%	35%	72%	28%	100%	121%
2016	38%	36%	74%	26%	100%	139%
2017	46%	28%	74%	26%	100%	107%
2018	51%	26%	77%	23%	100%	122%

Figure 2 Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid

US\$ billion

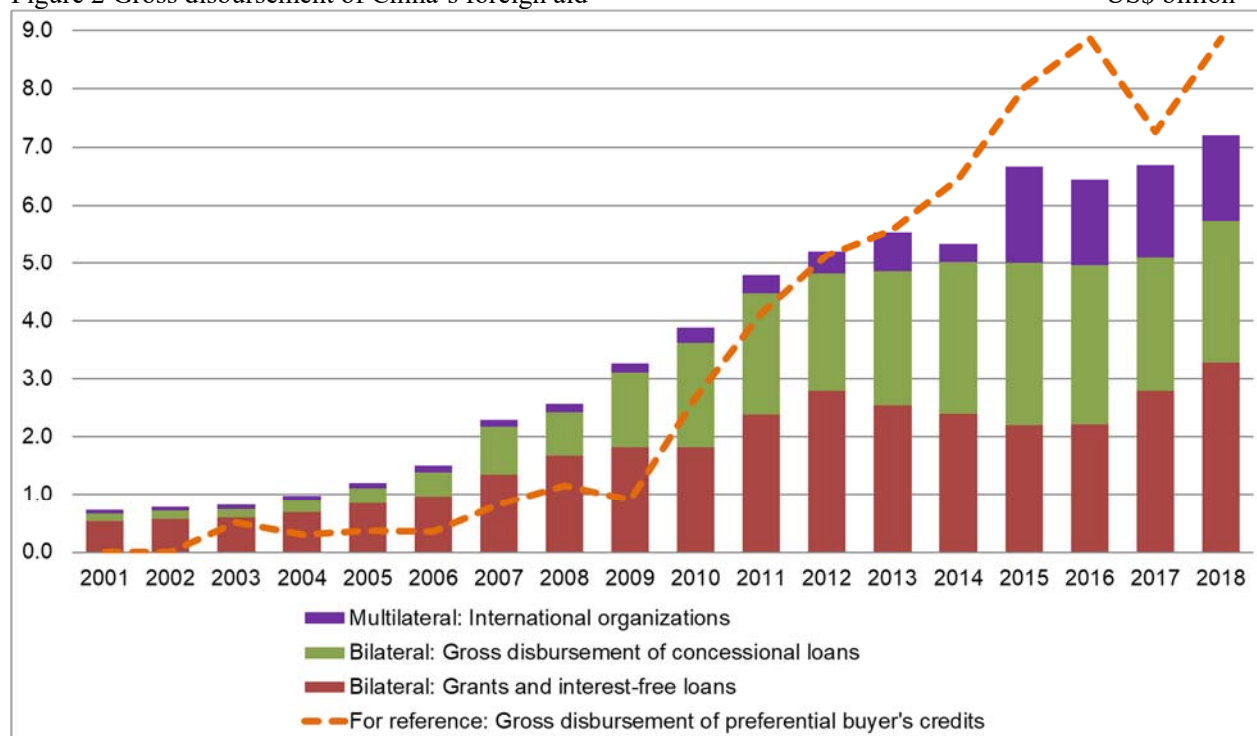


Table 2 Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid

US\$ billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Gross disbursement of concessional loans	Bilateral: Gross foreign aid	Multilateral: International organizations	Total: Gross foreign aid	For reference: Gross disbursement of preferential buyer's credits
2001	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	
2002	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	
2003	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5
2004	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3
2005	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.4
2006	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.4
2007	1.4	0.8	2.2	0.1	2.3	0.8
2008	1.7	0.7	2.4	0.2	2.6	1.2
2009	1.8	1.3	3.1	0.2	3.3	0.9
2010	1.8	1.8	3.6	0.3	3.9	2.7
2011	2.4	2.1	4.5	0.3	4.8	4.1
2012	2.8	2.0	4.8	0.4	5.2	5.1
2013	2.5	2.3	4.9	0.7	5.5	5.6
2014	2.4	2.6	5.0	0.3	5.3	6.5
2015	2.2	2.8	5.0	1.7	6.7	8.0
2016	2.2	2.7	5.0	1.5	6.4	8.9
2017	2.8	2.3	5.1	1.6	6.7	7.3
2018	3.3	2.5	5.7	1.5	7.2	8.9

Figure 3 China's foreign and on a grant equivalent basis 2017-2018

US\$ billion

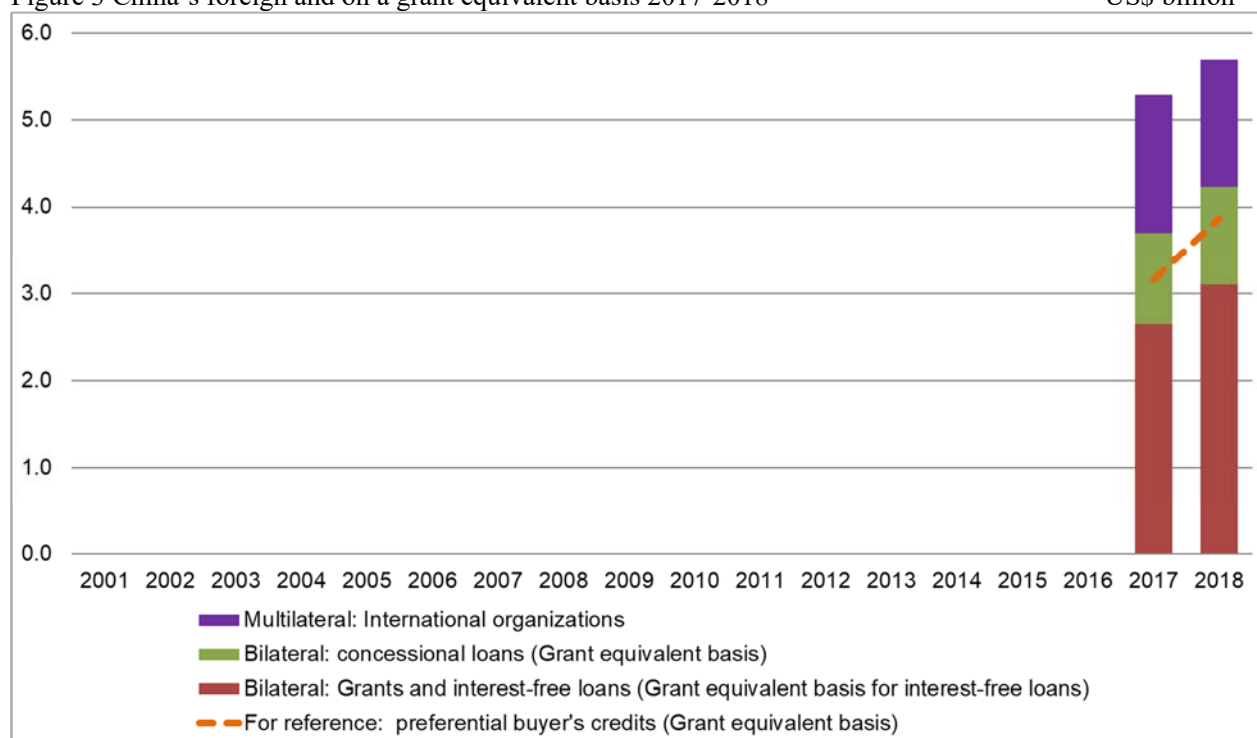


Table 3 China's foreign and on a grant equivalent basis 2017-2018

US\$ billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans (Grant equivalent basis for interest-free loans)	Bilateral: concessional loans (Grant equivalent basis)	Bilateral (Grant equivalent basis)	Multilateral: International organizations	Total: Grant equivalent basis	For reference: preferential buyer's credits (Grant equivalent basis)
2017	2.6	1.1	3.7	1.6	5.3	3.2
2018	3.1	1.1	4.2	1.5	5.7	3.9
Share percentage						
2017	50%	20%	70%	30%	100%	60%
2018	55%	20%	74%	26%	100%	68%

Figure 4 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid

RMB billion

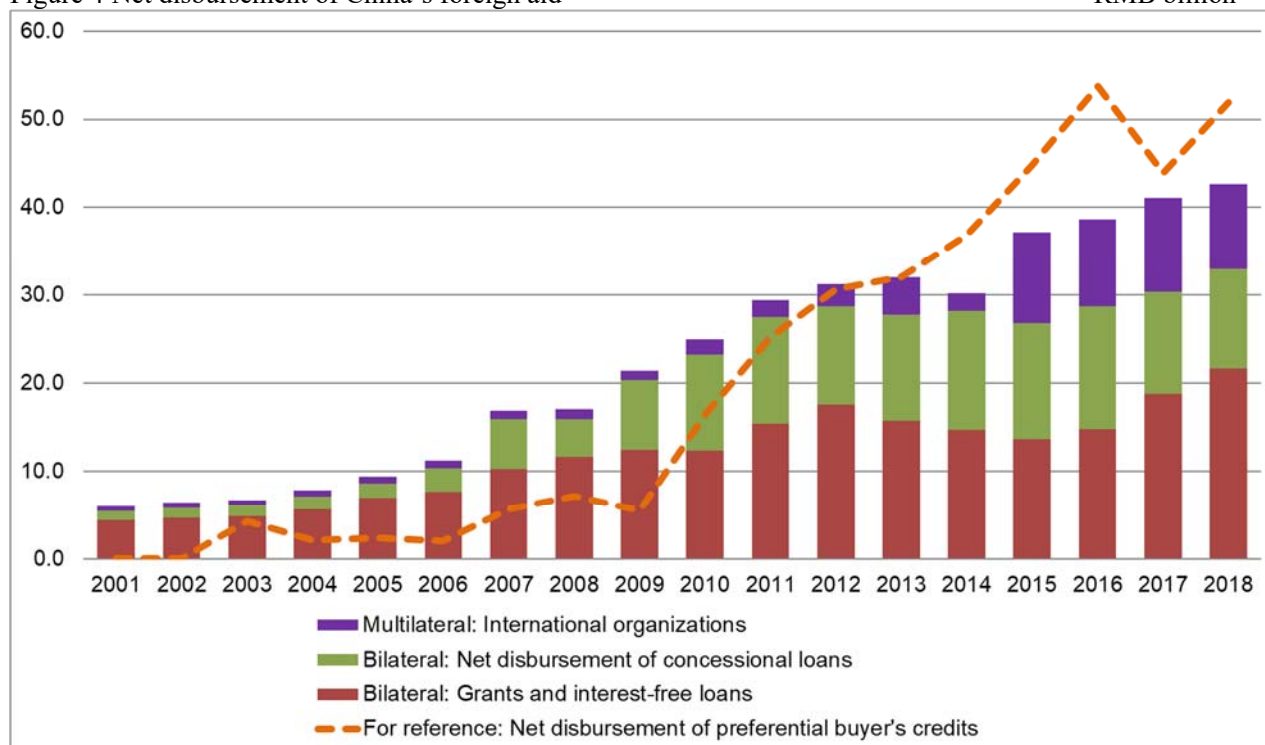


Table 4 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid

RMB billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Net disbursement of concessional loans	Bilateral: Net foreign aid	Multilateral: International organizations	Total: Net foreign aid	For reference: Net disbursement of preferential buyer's credits
2001	4.4	1.0	5.5	0.5	6.0	
2002	4.7	1.1	5.8	0.6	6.4	
2003	4.9	1.1	6.0	0.7	6.7	4.3
2004	5.7	1.4	7.1	0.7	7.8	2.1
2005	7.0	1.6	8.6	0.8	9.4	2.4
2006	7.7	2.6	10.3	0.9	11.2	2.1
2007	10.3	5.6	15.9	1.0	16.9	5.7
2008	11.6	4.3	16.0	1.1	17.0	7.2
2009	12.4	7.9	20.3	1.1	21.4	5.5
2010	12.3	10.9	23.2	1.8	25.0	16.4
2011	15.4	12.1	27.5	2.0	29.5	25.2
2012	17.6	11.2	28.7	2.5	31.3	30.7
2013	15.8	12.0	27.7	4.2	32.0	32.1
2014	14.7	13.5	28.2	2.0	30.2	36.8
2015	13.7	13.1	26.8	10.4	37.2	44.8
2016	14.7	14.0	28.7	9.9	38.6	53.8
2017	18.8	11.5	30.3	10.8	41.1	43.9
2018	21.7	11.3	33.0	9.7	42.6	52.0

Figure 5 Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid

RMB billion

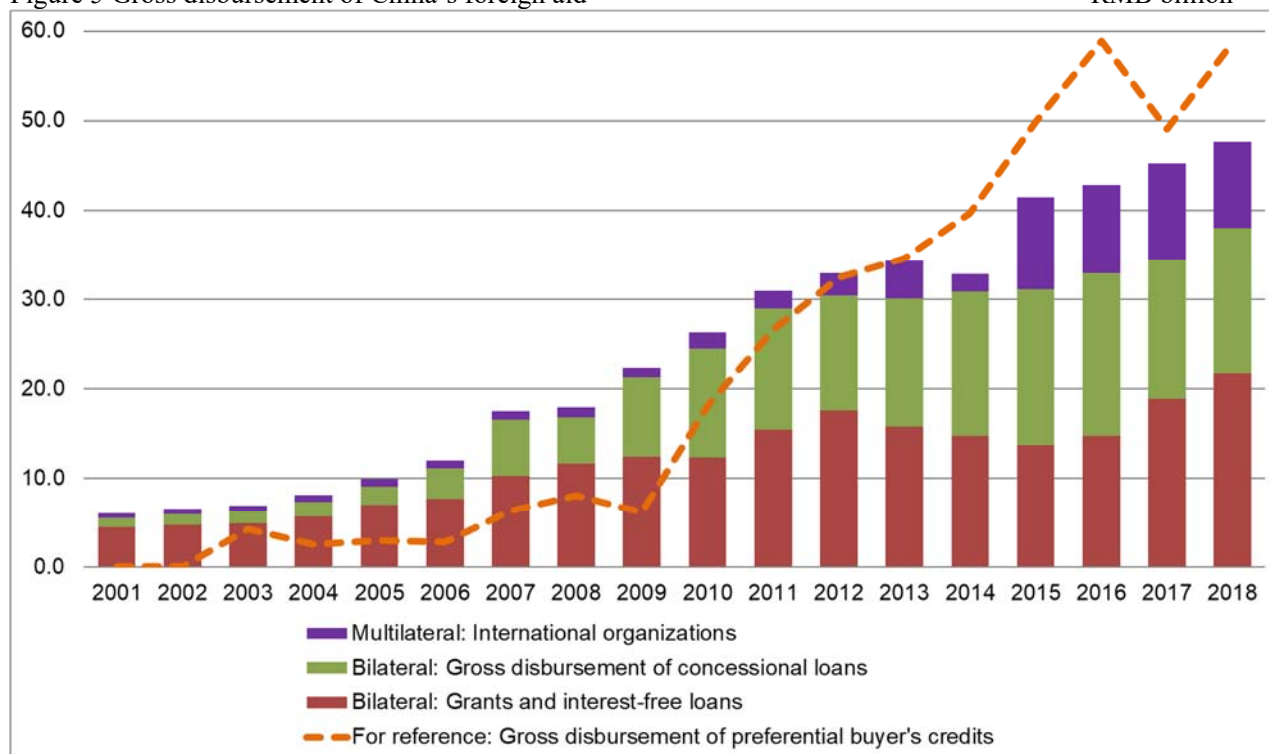


Table 5 Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid

RMB billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Gross disbursement of concessional loans	Bilateral: Gross foreign aid	Multilateral: International organizations	Total: Gross foreign aid	For reference: Gross disbursement of preferential buyer's credits
2001	4.4	1.1	5.5	0.5	6.0	
2002	4.7	1.2	5.9	0.6	6.5	
2003	4.9	1.3	6.2	0.7	6.8	4.3
2004	5.7	1.7	7.3	0.7	8.1	2.6
2005	7.0	2.1	9.1	0.8	9.9	3.0
2006	7.7	3.4	11.1	0.9	12.0	2.8
2007	10.3	6.2	16.5	1.0	17.5	6.3
2008	11.6	5.2	16.8	1.1	17.9	8.1
2009	12.4	8.8	21.2	1.1	22.3	6.2
2010	12.3	12.2	24.5	1.8	26.3	18.1
2011	15.4	13.5	28.9	2.0	30.9	26.6
2012	17.6	12.8	30.4	2.5	32.9	32.4
2013	15.8	14.3	30.1	4.2	34.3	34.6
2014	14.7	16.1	30.8	2.0	32.8	39.7
2015	13.7	17.4	31.1	10.4	41.5	49.9
2016	14.7	18.2	32.9	9.9	42.8	58.9
2017	18.8	15.6	34.4	10.8	45.2	49.1
2018	21.7	16.3	37.9	9.7	47.6	58.7

Figure 6 Net ODA disbursements from DAC and other countries and China's net disbursement of foreign aid 2001-2018

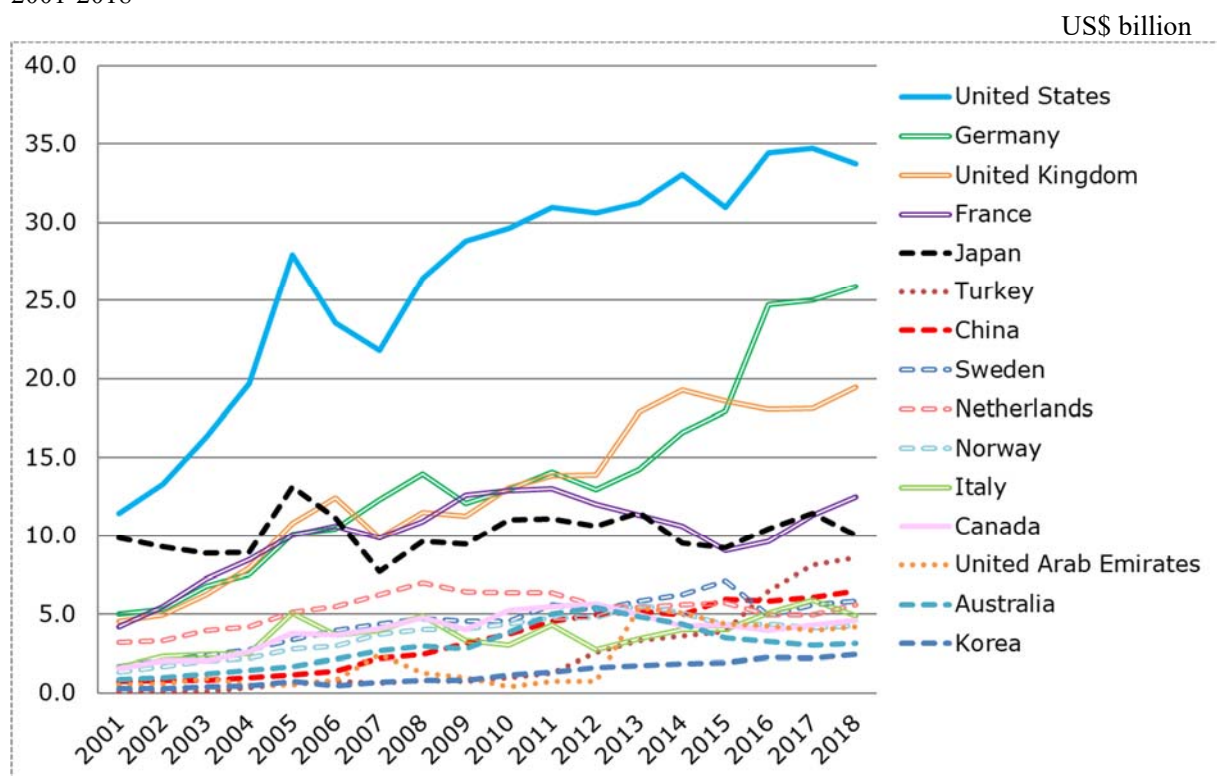
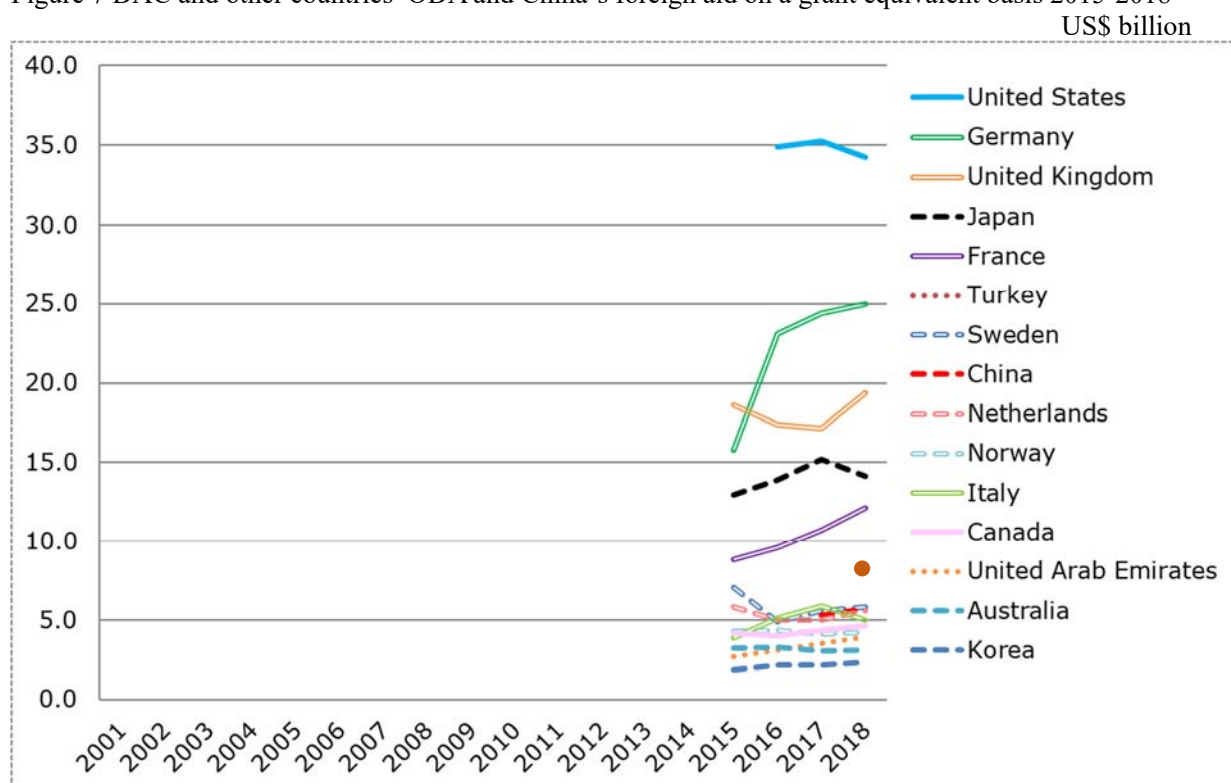


Figure 7 DAC and other countries' ODA and China's foreign aid on a grant equivalent basis 2015-2018



Annex Table 1 Break-down of bilateral foreign aid

RMB million

Year	Final accounts of central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid (1)	Grants and interest-free loans by Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (2)	Grants by other departments and relevant organizations (3)	Administrative cost of China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA) (4)	Scholarships for foreign students from other developing countries by the Ministry of Education (5)	Subsidies for concessional loans (6)	Grants and interest-free loans (7)=(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)-(6)	Outstanding amount of concessional loans (8)	Net disbursement of concessional loans (9)	Repayment of concessional loans (10)	Gross disbursement of concessional loans (11)	Bilateral: Net foreign aid (12)=(7)+(9)	Bilateral: Gross foreign aid (13)=(7)+(11)
2001	4,711	4,240	141		94	47	4,429	3,784	1,041	19	1,060	5,470	5,489
2002	5,003	4,503	150		100	54	4,699	4,903	1,119	78	1,197	5,818	5,896
2003	5,223	4,701	157		104	66	4,896	6,047	1,144	133	1,277	6,040	6,173
2004	6,069	5,462	182		121	83	5,683	7,282	1,412	239	1,651	7,095	7,334
2005	7,470	6,723	224		149	109	6,987	8,857	1,575	496	2,070	8,562	9,058
2006	8,237	7,413	247		165	155	7,671	11,498	2,641	790	3,431	10,312	11,102
2007	11,154	10,039	335		185	279	10,280	17,138	5,640	588	6,228	15,919	16,507
2008	12,559	11,303	377		305	367	11,618	21,480	4,342	848	5,190	15,960	16,808
2009	13,296	11,966	399		402	339	12,428	29,393	7,913	891	8,804	20,341	21,232
2010	13,611	11,839	462		491	470	12,323	40,274	10,881	1,292	12,173	23,204	24,496
2011	15,898	15,178	510		564	849	15,403	52,347	12,073	1,464	13,537	27,476	28,940
2012	16,695	17,014	666		951	1,045	17,585	63,511	11,164	1,611	12,775	28,749	30,360
2013	17,049	15,206	659		1,034	1,148	15,752	75,505	11,994	2,305	14,299	27,746	30,051
2014	18,457	14,203	674		1,196	1,340	14,733	89,008	13,503	2,572	16,075	28,236	30,808
2015	19,537	12,810	736		1,345	1,199	13,692	102,125	13,117	4,308	17,425	26,809	31,117
2016	15,660	13,623	846		1,405	1,124	14,750	116,100	13,975	4,202	18,177	28,725	32,927
2017	16,870	17,274	1,031		1,764	1,235	18,834	127,601	11,501	4,082	15,583	30,334	34,417
2018	20,460	19,735	1,176	21	2,074	1,344	21,663	138,891	11,290	4,996	16,286	32,953	37,949

Source: Prepared by author.



Annex Table 2 Final accounts of public budget expenditure of ministries and relevant organizations for foreign aid RMB million

Year	National Health Commission (NHC)	Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)	Ministry of Education (MOE)	National Development Reform Commission (NDRC)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	Ministry of Transport (MOT)	Ministry of Water Resources (MWR)	State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)	All-China Women's Federation (ACWF)	Red Cross Society of China (RCSC)	China Earthquake Administration (CEA)	State Administration of Radio and Television (SART)	Ministry of Ecological Environment (MEE)	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS)
2010	401	45	10							1	5					
2011	426	73	10							2						
2012	474	74	11	100						3	5					
2013	509	72	11	62	0.4					1		3				
2014	540	82	6	40	0.02		2			1	2					
2015	510	82	12	23		21	25	56		1	3					
2016	557	108	8	33	0.2	0.03	93	3	36	1	2	1	1	2		
2017	623	72	23	22	10	57	132	18	49	5	2		6	11		
2018	657	121	38	4	16	69	98	19	60	6	2	4	9	5	39	2

Year	Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT)	Ministry of Emergency Management (MEM)	State Administration of Taxation (STA)	China National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA)	State Forestry and Grassland Administration (SFGA)	State Administration of Market Regulation (SAMR)	State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (SATCM)	State Ethnic Affairs Commission (SEAC)	China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT)	China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF)	Communist Youth League (CYL)	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS)	Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA)	Sub-total (2)	Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (1)	Total (3)=(1)+(2)
2010														462	11,839	12,302
2011														510	15,178	15,688
2012														666	17,014	17,680
2013														659	15,206	15,866
2014														674	14,203	14,877
2015													3	733	12,810	13,543
2016														846	13,623	14,469
2017														1,031	17,274	18,305
2018	4	5	0.2	1	3	5	1	1	1	2	3	2		1,149	19,735	20,884

Source: Prepared by author.

Annex Table 3 Outstanding amounts of China Eximbank's loan facilities  
RMB billion

Year	Foreign trade loans	Overseas investment loans	International cooperation loans	Loans for supporting greater openness	Total
2014	801	168	466	363	1,798
2015	891	206	572	479	2,148
2016	994	236	682	602	2,514
2017	964	252	757	904	2,877
2018	1,077	273	886	1,140	3,375
					US\$ billion
2014	130	27	76	59	293
2015	143	33	92	77	345
2016	150	35	103	91	378
2017	143	37	112	134	426
2018	163	41	134	172	510

Source: Prepared by author based on Export-Import Bank of China. 2014-2018.  
The Export-Import Bank of China Annual Report. Beijing: Export-Import Bank of China.



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Annex Table 4 Final accounts of public budget expenditure of ministries and relevant organizations for multilateral foreign aid

US\$ million

Year	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) (1)	Ministry of Finance (MOF) (2)	People's Bank of China (PBC) (3)	Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (4)	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) (5)	National Health Commission (NHC) (6)	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS) (7)	Ministry of Education (MOE) (8)	China Atomic Energy Authority (CAEA) (9)	Ministry of Ecological Environment (MEE) (10)	State Forestry and Grassland Administration (SFGA) (11)	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) (12)	Ministry of Public Security (MPS) (13)	Sub-total (A)= Sum from (1) to (13)	Sub-total for other departments and relevant organizations (B)	Total (C)= (A)+(B)
2010	403	116		28	30	16	10	12		2	2	3		621	19	641
2011	401	121		31	31	21	14	12		2	2	4	0.2	640	25	664
2012	393	236		31	25	22	13	15		2	2	4	0.5	743	29	772
2013	583	491		40	27	22	13	21		4	4	4	1	1,210	28	1,238
2014	864	83	37	43	39	34	23	21		5	5	4	1	1,158	40	1,199
2015	741	1,753	39	42	46	34	22	20		5	5	5	3	2,713	47	2,760
2016	1,063	1,594	38	44	41	34	21	30		5	7	5	4	2,886	43	2,928
2017	969	1,694	70	45	53	38	32	28		7	9	8	5	2,957	66	3,023
2018	752	1,598	22	54	67	64	32	28		11	8	9	11	2,656	51	2,707
RMB million																
2010	2,730	784		188	206	107	71	78		11	11	21		4,206	132	4,338
2011	2,592	783		202	200	133	91	79		11	12	28	1	4,132	160	4,292
2012	2,483	1,489		196	156	139	81	93		11	15	27	3	4,691	184	4,875
2013	3,612	3,039		245	166	137	83	132		25	25	27	6	7,496	174	7,671
2014	5,309	507	229	261	239	207	142	132		28	28	27	6	7,115	248	7,363
2015	4,612	10,916	241	264	288	212	134	122		30	28	33	17	16,897	292	17,189
2016	7,062	10,592	254	293	275	223	138	196		35	45	35	25	19,174	284	19,458
2017	6,547	11,448	473	305	358	259	218	191		45	60	51	31	19,987	443	20,430
2018	4,975	10,570	146	355	444	424	212	185		72	56	58	74	17,572	337	17,909
Adjusted US\$ million																
2010	33	116	43	18	19	13	6	7	4	2	0.2	1		262	4	266
2011	34	121	69	17	20	17	8	7	4	2	0.2	1		301	5	306
2012	35	236	51	15	16	18	8	9	5	2	0.3	1	1	395	6	401
2013	51	488	50	23	17	18	8	13	5	4	0.3	1	1	679	6	685
2014	81	79	37	26	24	28	14	13	8	5	0.4	1	1	317	8	325
2015	68	1,420	39	25	33	28	13	12	7	5	0.4	1	1	1,654	10	1,663
2016	151	1,159	38	27	28	28	12	18	8	5	0.4	1	1	1,476	11	1,487
2017	152	1,204	70	26	39	32	19	17	13	7	0.4	1	2	1,584	12	1,596
2018	109	1,112	22	35	60	52	19	17	13	11	0.4	2	2	1,453	11	1,464
Adjusted RMB million																
2010	224	784	291	123	131	88	42	47	24	11	2	4		1,772	30	1,803
2011	220	779	447	111	128	110	55	47	29	11	1	5		1,942	35	1,978
2012	222	1,489	320	97	100	114	48	56	30	11	2	5	3	2,496	37	2,534
2013	316	3,022	313	140	106	112	50	79	31	25	2	5	6	4,207	39	4,246
2014	496	486	229	162	148	170	85	79	48	28	3	5	8	1,948	49	1,997
2015	424	8,846	241	158	207	176	80	73	44	30	3	6	8	10,298	60	10,358
2016	1,002	7,702	254	176	185	185	83	118	51	35	3	6	7	9,808	70	9,877
2017	1,028	8,139	473	175	267	219	131	115	89	45	3	9	13	10,705	78	10,784
2018	718	7,356	146	228	397	343	127	111	87	72	3	10	12	9,611	71	9,683

Source: Prepared by author.

Annex Table 5 UN System Agency Revenue by Government Donor: China

US\$ million

Annex Table 5 UN System Agency Revenue by Government Donor, China																																	US\$ million				
Agency	Total																																				
	CTBTO	DPKO	FAO	IAEA	ICAO	IFAD	ILO	IMO	IOM	ITC	ITU	UN	UN AIDS	UNCDF	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UN FCCC	UNFPA	UN-HABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNITAR	UNODC	UNRWA	UNU	UN WOMEN	UNWTO	UPU	WFP	WHO	WIPO	WMO	WTO	Total	
2010			13.9	10.9	3.6	8.1	10.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	3.3	71.1	0.1		24.5	1.7	12.6		1.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	3.8	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.6	0.9	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	13.3	190.1	
2011			16.0	13.5	3.9	7.0	13.1	1.7	0.0	0.1	3.4	78.3	0.1		33.0	1.8	12.0		1.1	0.2	0.3	1.3	4.0	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.1	0.4	1.0	20.1	3.0	0.4	0.1	14.5	230.1	
2012			19.4	14.6	3.7	7.0	13.7	1.8	0.0	0.3	4.2	79.9	0.2		21.3	2.2	14.5		1.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	6.0	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.4	1.2	4.6	16.5	0.4	2.4	15.9	233.9	
2013		383.5	20.3	15.4	4.0	10.0	14.4	2.2	0.0	0.2	4.3	135.2	0.0		21.3	4.0	22.5		1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6	7.7	0.01	1.0	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.4	1.2	6.1	20.9	0.4	2.5	17.4	699.9	
2014		518.0	29.9	23.4	5.3	10.0	20.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	149.4	1.2		21.6	7.0	23.2		1.2	1.2	0.9	12.4	10.8	0.01	1.3	0.2	0.02	0.9	0.4	1.1	11.6	31.6	0.3	3.5	16.1	908.7	
2015		561.1	28.4	21.5	4.7	7.0	19.8	2.1	0.0	1.0	3.9	151.2	0.6		17.1	4.0	21.6		1.2	1.0	0.9	1.6	13.0	0.01	1.4	0.2		0.4	0.4	1.1	10.5	26.2	0.3	3.5	17.5	923.1	
2016		700.0	28.7	23.4	5.6	20.0	19.2	1.4	1.5	0.5	4.8	399.0	0.6		12.6	5.5	29.7		1.2	1.0	2.8	1.6	9.7	0.1	1.0	0.3		2.0	1.3	1.0	20.1	28.6	0.6	3.5	19.6	1,347.0	
2017	10.0	806.5	28.2	40.0	9.9	20.0	31.3	2.0	5.2	1.5	5.0	212.4	1.0	0.03	28.9	10.0	33.3	2.4	1.2	1.9	12.0	4.7	8.7	0.1	1.9	0.4		2.1	1.0	1.1	72.1	46.0	1.0	0.1	21.4	1,423.2	

US\$ million																																				
Agency	Core																																			
CTBTO	DPKO	FAO	IAEA	ICAO	IFAD	ILO	IMO	IOM	ITC	ITU	UN	UN AIDS	UNCDF	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UN FCCC	UNFPA	UN-HABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNITAR	UNODC	UNRWA	UNU	UN WOMEN	UNWTO	UPU	WFP	WHO	WIPO	WMO	WTO	Total	
2010			13.5	8.6	2.8	0.0	10.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	67.4	0.0		0.0	0.0	12.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	138.6
2011			13.5	10.6	3.3	0.0	13.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	74.9	0.0		0.0	0.0	11.5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	14.1	151.4
2012			16.3	11.3	3.4	0.0	13.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	75.4	0.0		0.0	1.4	11.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	14.8	0.4	2.2	15.5	177.7
2013		383.5	16.3	12.2	3.3	0.0	13.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	131.2	0.0		1.5	0.0	18.6		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	14.8	0.4	2.3	17.0	627.6
2014		518.0	26.1	18.1	4.6	0.0	19.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	131.4	0.0		0.0	2.1	19.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	24.6	0.3	3.4	16.1	797.8
2015		561.1	25.3	16.8	3.9	0.0	19.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	139.7	0.0		0.0	3.6	17.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	23.3	0.3	3.3	17.0	845.7
2016		700.0	24.9	16.7	4.5	0.0	19.0	1.4	1.3	0.0	4.3	196.2	0.0		0.0	2.6	25.8		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	23.4	0.3	3.4	17.5	1,049.0
2017	10.0	806.5	24.9	30.5	6.5	0.0	30.7	1.7	4.2	0.0	4.6	199.8	0.0	0.00	0.0	3.7	25.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	35.4	0.3	0.0	19.2	1,214.1
US\$ million																																				
Agency	Non-core																																			
CTBTO	DPKO	FAO	IAEA	ICAO	IFAD	ILO	IMO	IOM	ITC	ITU	UN	UN AIDS	UNCDF	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UN FCCC	UNFPA	UN-HABITAT	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNIDO	UNITAR	UNODC	UNRWA	UNU	UN WOMEN	UNWTO	UPU	WFP	WHO	WIPO	WMO	WTO	Total	
2010			0.4	2.3	0.7	8.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.1		24.5	1.7	0.4		1.1	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	51.5
2011			2.5	3.0	0.6	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.1		33.0	1.8	0.5		1.1	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.1	0.0	0.0	20.1	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	78.7
2012			3.2	3.3	0.2	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.6	0.2		21.3	0.7	3.1		1.1	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	56.2
2013		0.0	4.1	3.2	0.7	10.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.0		19.8	4.0	3.9		1.2	0.3	1.5	1.6	2.5	0.01	1.0	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	72.3
2014		0.0	3.7	5.3	0.6	10.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	1.2		21.6	4.9	4.1		1.2	1.2	0.9	12.4	3.9	0.01	1.3	0.2	0.02	0.9	0.0	0.0	11.6	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	110.9
2015		0.0	3.1	4.6	0.7	7.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	11.5	0.6		17.1	0.4	3.9		1.2	1.0	0.9	1.6	6.4	0.01	1.4	0.2		0.4	0.0	0.0	10.5	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	77.3
2016		0.0	3.8	6.6	1.1	20.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	202.8	0.6		12.6	3.0	3.9		1.2	1.0	2.8	1.6	3.6	0.1	1.0	0.3		2.0	0.9	0.0	20.1	5.2	0.2	0.1	2.1	298.0
2017	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.6	3.3	20.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.5	12.6	1.0	0.03	28.9	6.2	8.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	12.0	4.7	1.7	0.1	1.9	0.4		0.0	0.6	0.0	72.1	10.6	0.6	0.1	2.2	207.0

Notes: CTBTO=Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization, DPKO=UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, FAO=Food and Agriculture Organization, IAEA=International Atomic Energy Agency, ICAO=International Civil Aviation Organization, IFAD=International Fund for Agricultural Development, ILO=International Labour Organization, IMO=International Maritime Organization, IOM=International Organization for Migration, ITC=International Trade Center, ITU=International Telecommunications Union, UN=United Nations Organization, UNAIDS=Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNCDF=United Nations Capital Development Fund, UNDP=UN Development Program, UNEP=United Nations Environment Programme, UNESCO=UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNFCCC=United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNFPA=United Nations Fund for Population Activities, UN-HABITAT=United Nations Human Settlement Programme, UNHCR=The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF=United Nations Children's Fund, UNIDO=UN Industrial Development, UNITAR=United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UNODC=UN Office on Drugs and Crime, UNRWA=United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, UNU=United Nations University, UN WOMEN=United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UNWTO=World Tourism Organization, UPU=Universal Postal Union, WFP=World Food Program, WHO=World Health Organization, WIPO=World Intellectual Property Organisation, WMO=World Meteorological Organisation, WTO=World Trade Organization.

Source: Prepared by author based on United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). "CEB Financial Statistics Database."

Annex Table 6 Selected international organizations and Chinese counterpart ministries

Name of International Organization		DAC Coefficient for core contri- butions	Chinese counterpart ministries
UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations	DPKO	15%	MOFA
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	83%	MARA
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA	33%	CAEA
International Fund for Agricultural Development	IFAD	100%	MOF
International Labour Organization	ILO	60%	MOHRSS
International Organisation for Migration	IOM	100%	MOFA
International Trade Center	ITC	100%	MOFCOM
International Telecommunications Union	ITU	18%	MIIT
United Nations Organization	UN	18%	MOFA
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNAIDS	100%	NHC
UN Development Program	UNDP	100%	MOFCOM
United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	100%	MPS
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	60%	MOE
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UNFCCC	61%	MPS
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	UNFPA	100%	NHC
United Nations Human Settlement Programme	UN-HABITAT	100%	MOHURD
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	100%	MCA
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	100%	MOFCOM
UN Industrial Development	UNIDO	100%	MOFCOM
UN Office on Drugs and Crime	UNODC	100%	MPS
United Nations University	UNU	100%	MST
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN WOMEN	100%	ACWF
World Tourism Organization	UNWTO	89%	MCT
Universal Postal Union	UPU	16%	SPB
World Food Program	WFP	100%	MARA
World Health Organization	WHO	76%	NHC
World Intellectual Property Organisation	WIPO	3%	CNIPA
World Meteorological Organization	WMO	4%	CMA
World Bank Group	WB	100%	MOF
Asia Development Bank	ADB	100%	MOF
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	AIIB	85%	MOF
African Development Bank	AfDB	100%	PBC
Inter-American Development Bank	IDB	100%	PBC
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	EBRD	43%	PBC
Caribbean Development Bank	CDB	100%	PBC
Global Environment Facility	GEF	100%	MOF
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	CGIAR	100%	MARA

Notes: MOFA=Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MARA=Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, CAEA=China Atomic Energy Authority, MOF=Ministry of Finance, MOHRSS=Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, MOFCOM=Ministry of Commerce, MIIT=Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, NHC=National Health Commission, MPS=Ministry of Public Security, MOE=Ministry of Education, MOHURD=Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, MCA=Ministry of Civil Affairs, MST=Ministry of Science and Technology, ACWF=All-China Women's Federation, MCT=Ministry of Culture and Tourism, SPB=State Post Bureau, CNIPA=China National Intellectual Property Administration, CMA=China Meteorological Administration, PBC=People's Bank of China.

Source: Prepared by author.